

THIRTEENTH DAY.

SENATE CHAMBER.
AUSTIN, TEXAS, Jan. 24, 1893.

Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

Lieutenant Governor Crane in the chair.

Roll called.

Quorum present, the following Senators answering to their names:

Agnew,	Kearby,
Atlee,	Lawhon,
Baldwin,	Lewis,
Bowser,	McComb,
Browning,	McKinney,
Cranford,	Pressler,
Crowley,	Shelburne,
Dean,	Simpson,
Dickson,	Smith,
Douglass,	Steele,
Goss,	Swayne,
Greer,	Tips,
Hutchison,	Whitaker,
Imboden,	Woods,
Jester,	Yoakum.

Prayer by the chaplain, Dr. Briggs.

Pending the reading of the journal,

On motion of Senator Whitaker, the reading of the same was suspended.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

Hon. M. M. Crane, President of the Senate:

SIR: I am directed by the House to inform the Senate of the passage by the House of the following House concurrent resolution No. 2, to-wit:

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of Texas, the Senate concurring, That our Senators and members of Congress are hereby instructed and requested to urge and support the passage of the Hatch anti-option bill, or some bill to prohibit the dealing in futures of agricultural products.

And that the same passed the House by a vote of 83 ayes to 29 noes.

Respectfully,

GEO. W. FINGER.

Chief Clerk House of Representatives.

On motion of Senator Steele, Secretary Kennedy was excused on account of absence yesterday.

On motion of Senator Imboden, the journal of yesterday was corrected to show that he "moved to reconsider the vote by which the substitute for concurrent resolution No. 1 was adopted, and to lay that motion on the table."

Adopted.

On motion of Senator Browning, the journal was corrected to show that House bill No. 3 was referred to Judiciary Committee No. 1.

On motion of Senator Bowser, Senator Boren was excused on account of sickness.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

By Senator Pressler:

Petition from citizens of Concho county opposing the creation of Reagan county out of the counties of Concho, Coleman and McCulloch, in so far as it affects Concho county.

Read and referred to Committee on Counties and County Boundaries.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
AUSTIN, TEXAS, Jan. 23, 1893.

Hon. M. M. Crane, President of the Senate:

Your Judiciary Committee No. 2, to whom was referred

Senate bill No. 66, entitled "An act to be entitled an act to amend sections 1 and 2 of an act entitled an act to prevent fishing and hunting on the enclosed lands of another, approved March 31, 1885,"

Have had the same under consideration, and instruct me to report it back to the Senate with the recommendation that it *do* pass, with the following amendment, by striking out all after the word "therein" in line 3 of section 2. KEARBY, Chairman.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
AUSTIN, TEXAS, Jan. 24, 1893.

Hon. M. M. Crane, President of the Senate:

Your Judiciary Committee No. 2, to whom was referred

Senate bill No. 19, entitled "An act entitled an act to establish a board to hear applications for pardons and commutations in felony cases,"

Have had the same under consideration, and instructed me to report it back to the Senate with the recommendation that it *do* pass, with the following amendments:

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Texas, That a board to hear applications for pardons or commutations in felony cases is hereby created, to be composed of three persons, all of whom shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the consent of the Senate. In line 6, section 3, substitute by inserting the word "ten" in lieu of the word "five," and in section 11, line 2, by striking out the word "all" before the word applications.

KEARBY, Chairman.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
AUSTIN, TEXAS, Jan. 24, 1893.

Hon. M. M. Crane, President of the Senate:

Your Judiciary Committee No. 2, to whom was referred

Senate bill No. 10, entitled "An act to amend article 685 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, title 8, chapter 5, concerning reversal of judgment in convictions in criminal cases,"

Have had the same under consideration, and instruct to report it back to the Senate with the recommendation that it *do not* pass.

KEARBY, Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

AUSTIN, TEXAS, Jan. 19, 1893.

Hon. M. M. Crane, President of the Senate:

Your Committee on Finance, to whom was referred

Senate bill No. 65, entitled "An act to provide for the payment of the salary remaining due and unpaid the members of the commission of appeals,"

Have had the same under consideration, and instruct me to report it back to the Senate with the recommendation that it *do* pass.

JESTER, Chairman.

COMMITTEE ROOM,

AUSTIN, TEXAS, Jan. 23, 1893.

Hon. M. M. Crane, President of Senate:

Your Committee on Finance to whom was referred

House bill No. 15, a bill to be entitled "An act to make an appropriation to pay the mileage and per diem of the presidential electors,"

Have had the same under consideration, and instruct me to report it back to the Senate with the recommendation that it *do* pass.

JESTER, Chairman.

COMMITTEE ROOM,

AUSTIN, TEXAS, Jan. 23, 1893.

Hon. M. M. Crane, President of the Senate:

Your Committee on Finance, to whom was referred

Senate bill No. 63, entitled "An act to provide for the payment of the salary due the judges of the Civil Court of Appeals, from September 1, 1892, to March 1, 1893,"

Have had the same under consideration, and instruct me to report it back to the Senate with the recommendation that it *do* pass.

JESTER, Chairman.

COMMITTEE ROOM,

AUSTIN, TEXAS, Jan. 23, 1893.

Hon. M. M. Crane, President of the Senate:

Your Committee on Finance, to whom was referred

Senate bill No. 64, entitled "An act to provide for the payment of salary remaining due and unpaid the judges of the supreme court,"

8—Senate

Have had the same under consideration, and instruct me to report it back to the Senate with the recommendation that it *do* pass.

JESTER, Chairman.

COMMITTEE ROOM,

AUSTIN, TEXAS, Jan. 23, 1893.

Hon. M. M. Crane, President of the Senate:

Your Committee on Roads and Bridges, to whom was referred

Senate bill No. 38, entitled "An act making theft from twenty to fifty dollars a misdemeanor triable in the county court, punishment from two to three years labor on the public roads and other public works,"

Have had the same under consideration, and instruct me to report it back to the Senate with the recommendation that it *do not* pass.

BOWSER, Chairman.

COMMITTEE ROOM,

AUSTIN, TEXAS, Jan. 23, 1893.

Hon. M. M. Crane, President of the Senate:

Your Committee on Education, to whom was referred

Senate bill No. 3, entitled "An act to provide for the establishment of an agricultural and mechanical college in North Texas,"

Have had the same under consideration, and instruct me to report it back to the Senate with the recommendation that it *do not* pass.

SMITH, Chairman.

COMMITTEE ROOM,

AUSTIN, TEXAS, Jan. 23, 1893.

Hon. M. M. Crane, President of the Senate:

Your Committee on Education, to whom was referred

Senate bill No. 12, entitled "An act to establish the North Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College, and to make appropriation therefor,"

Have had the same under consideration, and instruct me to report it back to the Senate with the recommendation that it *do not* pass.

SMITH, Chairman.

COMMITTEE ROOM,

AUSTIN, TEXAS, Jan. 24, 1893.

Hon. M. M. Crane, President of the Senate:

Your Committee on Private Land Claims, to whom was referred

Senate bill No. 30, entitled "An act for the relief of J. W. Bachelor,"

Have had the same under consideration, and instruct me to report it back to the Senate with the recommendation that it *do* pass, with the following amendment:

Amend by adding to section 1 the

words, "That the State of Texas do pay in addition to the above certificate an annual pension of one hundred and fifty (\$150) dollars, and the Comptroller of Texas is hereby directed to issue his warrant on the Treasurer for the same."

AGNEW, Chairman.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

By Senator Imboden:

A bill to be entitled "An act to amend chapter 4, title 93, of the Revised Civil Statutes, by adding thereto article 4594a."

Read first time and referred to Judiciary Committee No. 1.

By Senator Woods:

A bill to be entitled "An act to reorganize the Fifteenth judicial district and the Fortieth judicial district, and to amend chapter 67, section 15 of the General Laws of Texas, approved April 9, 1883, redistricting the State for judicial purposes; and to amend section 2 of chapter 58 of the General Laws, approved March 27, 1885, creating the Fortieth judicial district; and to repeal all laws in conflict."

Read first time and referred to Committee on Judicial Districts.

By Senator Browning:

A bill to be entitled "An act to amend article 586, chapter 3, title 20 of the Revised Civil Statutes of the State of Texas."

Read first time and referred to Judiciary Committee No. 1.

By Senator Goss:

A bill to be entitled "An act to create three additional supreme judicial districts in the State of Texas, to be numbered respectively the Fourth (4th), Fifth (5th), and Sixth (6th); to provide for the establishment and organization of a court of civil appeals, and fix the place of holding the said court in each district; to provide for appointment of judges of said courts; to prevent vacancies in the offices of chief justices, or associate justices of any court of civil appeals, by reason of any change in the territorial limits of any supreme judicial district, and to amend sections 1, 5, 6, 7, and 8 of an act entitled an act to divide the State of Texas into three supreme judicial districts and to provide for and to establish said courts of civil appeals in each of the said districts and to prescribe the time for holding court in each of said districts, approved April 13, 1892."

Read first time and referred to Judiciary Committee No. 1.

By Senator Kearby:

A bill to be entitled "An act to amend article 1389, chapter 17, relating to the practice in the district and county courts, approved April 13, 1892, first called session of Twenty-second Legislature."

Read first time and referred to Judiciary Committee No. 1.

By Senator Steele:

Resolved, That the Senate appoint the hour of 12 o'clock m. to-day for the purpose of balloting for a United States Senator.

Adopted.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

The President laid before the Senate Senate bill No. 18, entitled "An act to amend title 17, chapter 6 of the Penal Code of the State of Texas, by adding thereto chapter 6a."

Action recurred to the amendment of Senator Goss to the amendment offered by Senator Browning.

By Senator Yoakum:

Substitute for the amendment and the amendment to the amendment: Strike out "murder" and insert in lieu thereof "to injure."

Lost.

By Senator Shelburne:

Substitute for the amendment and the amendment to the amendment: Amend by striking out the words in line 5, section 1, and insert in lieu thereof the words, "kill or do serious."

Adopted.

The amendment and the amendment to the amendment as substituted was adopted.

By Senator Shelburne:

Amend by inserting the word "wilfully" after the word "shall" in line 1, section 3.

Withdrawn.

The bill was then ordered engrossed.

Senator Baldwin moved to suspend the constitutional rule requiring bills to be read on three several days in each House, and that the bill be put on its third reading and final passage.

Lost by the following vote:

YEAS—9.

Atlee,	Hutchison,
Baldwin,	Jester,
Bowser,	McComb,
Dickson,	Woods.
Douglass,	

NAYS—19.

Agnew,	McKinney,
Browning,	Pressler,
Crowley,	Shelburne,
Dean,	Simpson,
Goss,	Smith,
Greer,	Steele,
Imboden,	Tips,
Kearby,	Whitaker,
Lawhon,	Yoakum.
Lewis,	

BILLS ON SECOND READING.

The President laid before the Senate, Senate bill No. 20, entitled "An act to amend article 1139 of title 28, chapter 1 of the Revised Civil Statutes of the State of Texas, and to add thereto articles 1139a, 1139b and 1139c."

Bill read second time and committee amendment adopted.

By Senator Yoakum:

Amend by striking out the word "appoint" in line 2, article 1139, and insert "select."

Lost.

By Senator Kearby:

Amend by adding after the word "cases," line 20, page 2, the following: "That any special judge agreed upon or appointed to try cases shall receive the same pay for his services as is now provided by law for county judges."

Adopted.

By Senator Baldwin:

Amend by striking out section 2.

Lost.

Bill ordered engrossed and passed to third reading.

On motion of Senator Agnew, the constitutional rules requiring bills to be read on three several days were suspended and the bill put upon its final passage by the following vote:

YEAS—21.

Agnew,	McKinney,
Atlee,	Pressler,
Bowser,	Shelburne,
Crowley,	Simpson,
Dickson,	Smith,
Douglass,	Steele,
Goss,	Tips,
Greer,	Whitaker,
Hutchison,	Woods,
Kearby,	Yoakum.
Lewis,	

NAYS—5.

Baldwin,	Imboden,
Browning,	Lawhon.
Dean,	

Bill read third time and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—26.

Agnew,	Lewis,
Atlee,	McComb,
Baldwin,	McKinney,
Bowser,	Pressler,
Browning,	Shelburne,
Dickson,	Simpson,
Douglass,	Smith,
Goss,	Steele,
Greer,	Swayne,
Hutchison,	Tips,
Imboden,	Whitaker,
Kearby,	Woods,
Lawhon,	Yoakum.

NAYS—none.

The President laid before the Senate Senate bill No. 21.

Bill read second time, ordered engrossed and passed to third reading.

On motion of Senator Lewis, the constitutional rules requiring bills to be read on three several days were suspended and the bill put upon its final passage by the following vote:

YEAS—25.

Agnew,	Lewis,
Atlee,	McComb,
Bowser,	McKinney,
Browning,	Pressler,
Crowley,	Shelburne,
Dickson,	Simpson,
Goss,	Smith,
Greer,	Steele,
Hutchison,	Swayne,
Imboden,	Whitaker,
Jester,	Woods,
Kearby,	Yoakum.
Lawhon,	

NAYS—1.

Baldwin.

Bill read third time, and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—27.

Agnew,	Lewis,
Atlee,	McComb,
Baldwin,	McKinney,
Bowser,	Pressler,
Browning,	Shelburne,
Crowley,	Simpson,
Dickson,	Smith,
Goss,	Steele,
Greer,	Swayne,
Hutchison,	Tips,
Imboden,	Whitaker,
Jester,	Woods,
Kearby,	Yoakum.
Lawhon,	

NAYS—none.

President laid before the Senate,

Senate bill No. 22, entitled "An act to authorize the Penitentiary Board to purchase agricultural lands for the purpose of utilizing convict labor on State farms and to provide funds for that purpose."

Bill read second time.

By Senator Imboden:

Amend by inserting after the word "purchase," in section 1, line 3, of the printed bill, the words "and equip."

Adopted.

By Senator Imboden:

Amend section 2, lines 10 and 11, by striking out the words "fifty annual installments of two per cent," and insert in lieu thereof the words "twenty-five annual installments of four per cent."

Adopted.

By Senator Yoakum:

Amend by striking out "three" in line 17, page 2, and insert "two."

Lost.

By Senator Douglass:

Amend by inserting in line 4, after the word "farms," "and all necessary implements and machinery for the same."

Withdrawn.

By Senator Lawhon:

Amend by striking out "all" after the word "be," in line 2 of section 2, and down to the word "when," and insert in lieu thereof "shall be furnished from the general revenue of the State."

Lost.

By Senator Kearby:

Amend section 2 by adding the following: "Provided, that before any purchase shall be made or money paid under the provisions of this act the title to such lands shall be submitted to the Attorney General of this State, and he shall file with the State Board of Education his opinion in writing as to his opinion of such title, and said State Board of Education shall not loan any of the school fund for the purchase of such land until the Attorney General shall file with said board a written opinion that the party selling such lands can convey a good and perfect title to said lands."

Adopted.

By Senator McComb:

Amend by inserting in line 9, section 2, after the word "annum" the words "payable annually for the available school fund."

Adopted.

By Senator Atlee:

Add to section 2 the following: "Provided, that all lands purchased under the provisions of this act shall be regarded and held in trust for the permanent school fund of the State until the return of the loan made for their purchase."

Adopted.

Senator Yoakum moved to postpone further consideration of this bill till to-morrow at 11 a. m.

Lost.

Senator Baldwin moved to postpone further consideration till Monday at 11 a. m.

Lost.

The bill was then ordered engrossed.

The President then laid before the Senate

Senate bill No. 24, entitled "An act to amend article 143 of the Revised Civil Statutes of the State of Texas, concerning advertisements for bids to furnish supplies to asylums."

Bill read second time and committee amendment adopted.

By Senator Hutchison:

Amend article 143 in line 10, by inserting the following words after the word "purpose," to-wit: "Provided, if a daily newspaper is published at or near the town or city where either of said asylums are situated, one paper shall be selected from said town or city; provided, said paper charges the same price for advertising said bills as are charged by other papers selected."

Adopted.

The bill was then ordered engrossed.

The President laid before the Senate, Senate bill No. 27, entitled "An act to diminish the jurisdiction of the county court of Webb county, and to conform the jurisdiction of the district court of Webb county to such change."

Bill read second time.

By Senator Atlee:

Amend section 7 by striking out all after the word "facilitated," in line 3, and insert in lieu thereof the following: "An emergency and an imperative public necessity exists, requiring that the rule requiring bills to be read on three several days be suspended, and that this act take effect and be in force from and after its passage, and it is so enacted."

Adopted.

Bill ordered engrossed and passed to third reading.

Bill read third time.

On motion of Senator Atlee the constitutional rules requiring bills to be read on three several days were sus-

pending and the bill put upon its final passage by the following vote:

YEAS—27.

Agnew,	Jester,
Atlee,	Kearby,
Baldwin,	Lewis,
Bowser,	McComb,
Browning,	McKinney,
Cranford,	Pressler,
Crowley,	Shelburne,
Dean,	Simpson,
Dickson,	Smith,
Douglass,	Steele,
Goss,	Whitaker,
Greer,	Woods,
Hutchison,	Yoakum.
Imboden,	

NAYS—none.

The bill was then passed by the following vote:

YEAS—28.

Agnew,	Jester,
Atlee,	Kearby,
Baldwin,	Lewis,
Bowser,	McComb,
Browning,	McKinney,
Cranford,	Pressler,
Crowley,	Shelburne,
Dean,	Simpson,
Dickson,	Smith,
Douglass,	Steele,
Goss,	Tips,
Greer,	Whitaker,
Hutchison,	Woods,
Imboden,	Yoakum.

NAYS—none.

The President laid before the Senate Senate bill No. 28, entitled "An act to amend articles 2447, 2452 and 2453 of title 45 of the Revised Civil Statutes of the State of Texas."

Bill read second time.

COMMUNICATION.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

AUSTIN, TEXAS, Jan. 24, 1893.

Hon. M. M. Crane, President of the Senate:

DEAR SIR—The Governor requests that you will kindly announce to the Senate and its officers and press reporters his desire to meet them and their ladies at a reception which Mrs. Hogg and himself tender them at the mansion on Friday evening, the 27th instant, from 7 to 11 o'clock.

Very respectfully,

R. B. LEVY,
Private Secretary.

Pending further action on Senate bill No. 28,

On motion of Senator Agnew, the Senate took recess until 12 m.

AFTER RECESS—12 M.

The hour having arrived at which time the Senate, by resolution adopted this morning, should proceed to the election of a United States Senator to succeed the Hon. Roger Q. Mills,

The Chair announced that nominations were now in order.

Senator J. W. Cranford placed in nomination Hon. Roger Q. Mills as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT: I esteem it a great honor to have been selected in caucus by brother Senators to formally present to this honorable body the name of one of our most distinguished citizens, as the Democratic candidate for the exalted position of United States Senator. In republican governments, it is especially important that we should select for positions of this magnitude our most experienced and able statesmen, and pure and sagacious patriots. Called upon, as we are, as the representatives of a free and enlightened people to reflect their wishes in the selection of so important a functionary in the legislative department of the Federal government, we are to be congratulated that the indices of public sentiment point to one, and only one, of our many worthy and distinguished sons as the unanimous choice of the people of this great State, for this high and important position. From Arkansas on the east to the Rio Grande on the west, from the Gulf to the northern limits of this commonwealth, the people assembled in sovereign capacity, through primaries and conventions have, in unmistakable terms, proclaimed that the name of the most distinguished son of Texas should be presented as the Democratic candidate for the United States Senate upon this occasion. Name him? Why, sirs, that name is familiar in every household, it is enshrined in every Democratic heart, and upon every Democratic altar: it is an idol—a name remembered and revered, not only in this State, not only in this Union, but in every land and under every flag where liberty has an advocate and freedom a friend. Who is he? No sooner has the voice of interrogation died in the distance than every Democrat in Texas with loud and prolonged acclaim echoes the name of our greatest countryman, Roger Q. Mills. I will not worry you with a biography of this man and a history of his achievements and his successes: suffice it to say that before the late war he had already distinguished himself in the legislative halls of his adopted State, and when that struggle finally came—a struggle of the weak against wealth and numbers for constitutional government,

Roger Q. Mills, true to the noble impulses of his patriotic heart, drew his sword and faced shot and shell for the cause of the people whom he loved, offering his young life, a willing sacrifice, on his country's altar. During that four years of carnage and death he suffered in common with his countrymen the hardships and privations of war, and upon every battlefield where his commander led him he stood shoulder to shoulder with the bravest, and his young brow beaming with courage, he faltered not when the charge was ordered, and beat no hasty retreat, and to-day there is no strain of dishonor or cowardice upon the escutcheon of Roger Q. Mills. The war over, he returned to his people with a sad heart and a broken fortune. He sought not the recluse of the hermit nor the retreat of the exile on foreign shores, but in open field, he began the battle of life afresh, and expended his splendid energies and superb courage in repairing the desolation that cruel war had accomplished.

Elected to represent his State at large in Congress, he began his great life work for which, by nature and education, he was so well equipped and adapted.

There, for twenty years, he stood by the Constitution and battled for the rights of the masses against the encroachments of power and unholy bounties and subsidies to favored classes. Realizing the enormity and injustice of exorbitant and unconstitutional taxation, he began the great fight for tariff reform, and for years, almost single handed and alone, he battled for principles he held sacred until the whole Union caught the spirit of his inspiration, and a unit sovereign voice proclaimed that the nefarious policy of protection should have no lasting abode in free and democratic America.

As Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means he exhibited again his master mind, and constructed and passed through the popular branch of our National Legislature a measure of relief which, being defeated by a Republican Senate, sounded the death knell of Republicanism in the United States.

But croakers say there is nothing in the tariff question, notwithstanding, under the operations of that system of taxation, there have been, since the war, extracted from the Southern States perhaps not less than nine billions of dollars, all of which, except the small per centum that finds its way into the Federal treasury, has gone to the manufacturing States to swell their coffers and enrich their homes. Sirs, under this

system there, annually, has been collected from the people over \$18 per capita, and last year the amount of money taken from Texas alone was over \$13,000,000; more than the gross earnings of all the railroads in the State. No wonder that the people are poor. No wonder that times are hard and money scarce. No wonder that the masses are restless and discontented. On last November the Democratic party promulgated its platform, marshaled its hosts, sounded the bugle note of tariff reform and went forth to battle for the rights of humanity and the common liberty of all, and after a fierce and trying conflict, achieved the most splendid victory in modern politics, and buried the Republican party so deep that the thundering notes of the last trumpet will not resurrect it from its eternal sleep. Texas has a knightly son, who bore a conspicuous part in that bloodless conflict, whom we can not forget. There is no man in the United States who contributed more to the election of Cleveland and Stevenson than our own "Lion of the tribe of Judah," Roger Q. Mills. Wherever the struggle was fiercest there fell his battle ax fastest. We find him in Ohio, leading the fight; again in Illinois and Nebraska and other Western and Northwestern States, we see him encouraging "the boys in the trenches" and showing them the way to victory and success. He loved the people and sought to secure them from oppression and wrong. He showed them that the tariff was making "the rich richer and poor poorer." He pointed them to the magnificent "scarlet palaces" of the tariff nabobs and compared them with the damp, dingy hovels of the poor. He showed them the precious jewels sparkling on the finger of wealth, and compared them with the highly taxed woolsens that covered their little children from the winter's storms. He told them that gaunt hungry poverty stalked abroad in the land and begged for the crumbs that fell from the untaxed tables of luxury.

Fellow-Senators, I draw not from the mythology of the ancients to depict the character of Mills, neither do I search the fields of poesy to find lines to embalm him in song, for the roseate hues of literature could add no lustre to his name. But in this utilitarian age I would paint him as I find him; nothing ethereal, but a statesman, a patriot and a friend, skilled in the schools of political philosophy, conversant and familiar with the great problems of State—a master of history and statecraft, he is entitled to the name of sage. A student of Vattel, and

Montesquie, of Puffendorf and De Tocqueville, he has mastered the writings of these grand old authors, and while following exclusively the teachings of none, from all these he builds his creed and stands firmly by it.

He believes in the constitutional money of the fathers, and while he thinks the tariff the greatest of all questions, he is not unmindful of the financial interests of his country, as embraced in the monetary problems of government. He has always opposed the unnecessary contraction of the currency and favored those measures looking to the proper expansion.

Yet it is well known that he is opposed to fiat money in all forms, and believes that every dollar issued by the government should be as good as any other dollar, and that all should have equal purchasing power. What better money do we want? What better can we have? We want no fiat money; we want no money based upon agricultural products; we want no money based upon land, but we want a money based upon gold and silver, the money of Jefferson and Jackson and Calhoun.

When unhappy France was in the throes of dissolution, when she was shaken from center to circumference, when the streets of Paris ran red with human gore, when the walls of the royal palace of the Tuilleries were drenched with blood, when communism called aloud for a division of property, when anarchy had destroyed the law, when socialism wielded the destinies of France, she, listening to the siren song of the reformer (?), issued her money, called assignats, and based it upon land. Though laws were passed punishing by confinement in chains any person speculating in that money, or refusing to take it for bread, it depreciated and went down, and down, until to-day the French assignat lives only in history, standing as a perpetual monument to warn other nations against the crime and fallacies of fiat money.

No, we want none of this; and while Mills is in the United States Senate we know that the Constitution will be upheld and no laws passed not warranted thereby. We will have no government ownership of railroads, communism will not sweep the Union, and socialism will not crown M. Bellamy king. Fellow-senators; there is no room in free America for the chaotic cause of the anarchist, the cruel creed of the communist, nor the siren song of the socialist, for when these secure abode here, then liberty may hide her face in shame and spread her wings and fly to more congenial climes:

then we may blot out our statutes and our Constitution, burn up our court houses, tear down this magnificent capitol—we will have no need for laws.

Let us preserve our country and our constitutions, place none but Democrats, tried and true, upon watch—such an one is Roger Q. Mills.

"From Dan to Beersheba" he has been misrepresented and maligned. The enemies of Democracy have camped upon his trail, and their poisonous shafts have been aimed at his devoted head. We have singled him out above all others, for well they knew that he stood between the people and the wild fanaticism of the day.

Wherever anarchy has built her fortifications, wherever communism has pitched her tents, wherever have blazed the camp fires of socialism, there the gallant Mills has planted his batteries and in open field led the charge, scattering and driving the enemies of Democracy before them like autumn's withered leaves before the drifting storm winds of winter.

Let us honor ourselves, let us honor Texas, by giving him every Democratic vote upon the floor of this Senate, that the world may proclaim that "republics are not ungrateful."

Then, Mr. President, the reunited Democracy of Texas, with triumphant tread, will march on to Washington, assist in placing the helm of government in the hands of Grover Cleveland, and turn the rascals out, from President clear down to postmaster of the lowest grade.

Senator Hutchison placed in nomination Hon. Thos. L. Nugent as follows:

Mr. President: I have the honor to place in nomination before this honorable body Thomas L. Nugent, the nominee of the People's Party for United States Senator from this State. A man who represents the principles of over one hundred and thirty-six thousand votes cast in the last election by the People's Party in the congressional districts in this State. And the returns show that this vote came from the rural districts, composing the great labor and producing classes. That class, sir, which legislation for the past thirty years has overlooked and failed to protect and encourage in their industries, but left them to take care of themselves.

And while they have cultivated and tilled the soil, and it has produced bountiful crops as a reward for their labor, and which has been added to the great wealth of the nation, and the laborer, by his skill and energy, has developed the varied industries of this country.

Yet, sir, while this class of which I

speak have been busily engaged in developing and producing this great wealth which surrounds us everywhere, they now find that they have been hedged in by legislation in the past that has caused them to pay tribute under the different forms of law levying and collecting taxes from them to build up and maintain some favored industries pursued and followed by a small percentage of our people, until they now find the hard earned products of their labor transferred from them to this favored class by this unjust and unwise class legislation, which is contrary to the principles and true theory upon which our government is founded. In advocating reform I unhesitatingly state that the great financial problem now before the American people is the first and paramount question above all others in which the people are now interested. Every wage-worker and every producer is directly interested in it. It is a question which a great political party (unless it is a party for the spoils of office) can not relegate to the rear until after the tariff question is settled, for that will never be settled as long as the revenue is raised by levying a tax on imported goods to defray the expenses of the government.

Therefore, in view of this question we demand as a partial solution of this question, the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 of gold. And while we would give this financial relief to the people as demanded by them, we would also reduce the tariff in such manner as would ultimately result in free trade if the best interests of the people demanded it. The party, sir, that we represent demands that the State and Federal Governments shall take back from corporations the sovereign power of the government that has been delegated to them by past legislation. The government, both State and National, in exercising eminent domain over their lands should have held them for homes for the people instead of bestowing large grants upon artificial persons. And such lands as are now illegally held by any corporation should be recovered and held as homesteads for actual settlers. Instead of the government conferring her sovereign power to banking corporations, with power to issue paper to circulate as money among the people, she should exercise this sovereign power, as in duty bound, to all the people, and issue all money to be used as a circulating medium in sufficient quantity only as will be necessary for the transaction of the business relations between its citizens. And in the exercise of her other sovereign power, it is her duty to

furnish to the people all necessary highways for the transportation of the people and their commerce.

We are struggling to restore this government to the principles upon which it was founded. And to overthrow the money power and monopolists who control the national legislation, and to restore it once more to the people who founded it, that they may manage it and control it in the interest of all the people, giving no preference by laws to one over another, so that its benign and protecting hand may reach out to all its citizens alike, aiding each by its laws in a fair and impartial manner. The man whom I have nominated to receive our votes for United States Senator is in accord with us upon all the great principles of reform. He bore aloft the banner of reform most gallantly in the last election, and while that banner went down its followers fell with their feet to the enemy, ready to rise again and renew the fight at the next election, and having full faith in the virtue of their cause will march to victory.

Senator Goss seconded the nomination of Mills as follows:

Mr. President: I am proud, sir, that I have the privilege this day of seconding the nomination just made. It is true, sir, that this distinguished statesman, whose name has become a household word throughout the nation, needs no encomium. I am not insensible, sir, of the fact that nothing that I might say can add a single laurel or ray of glory to the chaplet of fame bound about his brow by the willing hands of a loving people. Language is meager in the presence of such a theme; words are futile to express in terms of fitting tribute the unbounded admiration of his people—their confidence and love that encompass him about as a wall to heaven.

But, sir, I feel that I would violate my sense of duty, should I, on this occasion, repress the feelings that rise spontaneous in my heart or command to silence the words that mount unbidden to my lips.

He stands before the world to-day a grand and colossal figure in American political life—a brilliant illustration of the practical application of the principle of our republican government, that the humblest citizen may attain the most honored places in the gift of his countrymen—that here there is no aristocracy of birth nor of wealth, but only, sir, an aristocracy of mind. He stands before us as a Democrat of the old school, of unimpeachable integrity and unswerving devotion to

Democratic principles—one of the greatest, if not, perhaps, the greatest, living advocate of the great doctrine of "tariff for revenue only." Whatever mistakes he may have made in the past, to his praise be it said that he has always had the courage of his convictions. He has always had the courage to dare to do what he believed to be right; and at a time, sir, when it was unpopular to do so, when the result could not be foreseen, when the star of hope to an oppressed people was fast waning in the political firmament, with characteristic decision he unfurled the standard of tariff reform, flung it to the breeze, emblazoned all over its ample folds in letters of living light, "equal rights to all, special privileges to none," rallied its retreating cohorts, inspired them with renewed hope and led them back to a contest that has just ended in triumphant victory throughout the Union. With unfaltering courage he carried that banner aloft through evil as well as good report until, with the aid of his able compeers, he planted it firmly on the ramparts of the enemy, and their citadel was taken. With all the zeal of his ardent Southern nature and all the strength of his great abilities, he forced this vital question upon the attention of the American people until his fame has filled the nation. For these distinguished services he deserves and enjoys the universal confidence and esteem of his people. He is a patriot, sir, whom they delight to honor, and one whom they can afford to trust. Therefore, I am glad, sir, that I have the honor, in behalf of the Panhandle of Texas—of the jumbo district of the Lone Star State—in obedience to the expressed will of my constituency, in response to the feelings of my own heart, to support for the United States Senate and second the nomination of the brilliant, the illustrious, the idolized son of Texas Democracy, the gallant and gifted Roger Q. Mills.

Senator Dean seconded the nomination of Mills as follows:

Mr. President: While I intend to offer no extended remarks on this occasion, yet I desire to join hands with the Senator from the valley of the Wichita in seconding the nomination of our distinguished Senator. I can not, if I would, say anything that would add to the remarks of the honorable Senator from Hopkins, for I am taught by the immortal bard, "That to gild refined gold, to paint the lily, to throw fresh perfume upon the violet or with taper light to hunt the beauteous eye of heaven out, is foolish and ridiculous

excess." But, sir, inasmuch as one thousand miles of the Rio Grande laps the borders of my district, and as I never yet have seen a Democrat on that boundary stream who was not for the Hon. R. Q. Mills for Senator; and for the further fact that of all the noted men of Texas the thoughts of all men throughout the Union who claim allegiance to the Democratic party expect the election of our peerless Mills. Today, sir, my feelings are not altogether of joy, for I am informed by this morning's paper that one of Senator Mills' former colleagues had departed this life. I refer to Hon. L. Q. C. Lamar. Therefore, knowing that the interests of Texas are safe in his hands and that of all men he will stand up for Texas, and that if there is a Democrat in the State opposed to him he does not reside in the Twenty-fifth district, which has Llano county on the east, Maverick on the southeast and El Paso on the west, I take pleasure in seconding the nomination of the Hon. Roger Q. Mills, and hope he will have the support of the united Democracy in this body.

Senator McComb seconded the nomination of Mills as follows:

Mr. President: At this hour, with profound concern, a great constituency looks hitherward and a nation gives interested audience to the electric whisperings from this Capitol. The events of our recent political history, focalizing their import in the ballot of a day, and marking the progress and triumph of one of the mightiest and most beneficent revolutions of peace, have lent to the momentous duty in whose presence we stand, the fascination of intense and peculiar interest. The high purposes of that revolution, wrought under the banners of faith in the forum of public consciences to restore the principles of free government that had been displaced by the doctrines of paternalism and protection evoked by the exigencies of war from the tomb of the eighteenth century, were an inspiration to patriotic endeavor, and their possible achievement was a heroic aspiration. Vicious policies of taxation and liberal constitutional construction, having their new origin in the emergencies of war, had been crystalized by the force of precedent and habit into cherished tenets of peace, defiant alike to the deductions of reason, the instincts of justice, and the lessons of history. In the dismal political horizon the lights of reason flared out faintly through the half-rifted passion-cloud arising from an awful hemorrhage of the union; yet looking steadfastly and

hopefully to those paling lights, there were lovers of their country and their kind—statesmen of genius and heroic mould, who conceived and toilsomely persisted in the long campaign of education, until it culminated in the glorious triumph of November 8. That triumph of reason and the policies it implies, pointing out duty in harmony with its logic, magnify the importance and intensify the interest which hang upon the performance of our trust. Fortunately for us, for this mighty commonwealth that trusts us, for the nation to whose legislative councils we are to make a contribution, our pathway in duty is beset with no difficulty or confusion, no dilemmas or differences of opinion. Conspicuously poised, without rival, in the firmament of public thought, and enshrined in popular affection is the magnificent statesman and patriot without fear and without reproach, who has been so eloquently named to this Senate by the Senator from Hopkins for election to the upper branch of the Federal Congress, and whose eminent public service and transcendent merit of mind and soul inspire an unwavering unanimity of Democratic sentiment and desire. And of him, what may be said? Fulsome eulogium should not mock his greatness where simple truth of history intimates its tribute to his worth. Of his courageous statesmanship, of his untiring and patriotic devotion to duty and the right as he perceived them, alike in sunshine and in storm, of his wisdom in council and action in the field, what might not be said? To the State enriched by the bestowal of his affection and labor of love, his fidelity has been unfaltering alike in forum and in field. From memorable plains of glory which drunk the vital current of his veins and which, whatever the issue, attested his knightly courage and lofty devotion to the land of his love—war gave him back to us, for consecration to his country's service—the incarnation of prodigious energies of mind and soul. Of the great and enduring fruits of that consecration it is needless here to speak. His thought is inwoven in the substructure of that beneficent reform from whose consummation reviving hope will beckon to the emburdened spirit of industry and toil, as the story of his luminous career is inwoven in the annals of events and achievements that made it possible. In advocacy of that reform and of the germain doctrines of individual civil and commercial liberty, as taught by the

fathers of his faith, he has stood as unswervable as the granite hills, and his eloquence has been the emphasis of their logic in popular conscience, from the St. Lawrence to the Gulf, and awakens its echoes from beyond the seas.

His course in public service is marked by no veerings from the line of public duty, whatever, at any time, may have been his environment. If praise has sung her enchanting anthems to his heart, gladdened by the signals of popular approval, he has turned not aside to listen or be lured, and when the hot breath of clamor swept about him, he looked steadfastly to the cardinal doctrines of his faith and pursued their beacon light with unfaltering footstep and unbending crest that inspired manhood to follow, as it followed the white plumes of Henry of Navarre. In the tragic drama of treason to the people's sovereignty that mocked American suffrage, when colleagues and compeers, under the stress and menace of the situation, shrank from his side, and quailing apprehension even from his own brave State, plucked nervously at his mantle and bade him swerve from duty to himself, to his country, to his kind, to the constitution and the truth of history, he stood unyielding, for the principles and the people he loved, though lonely

"As one who treads alone, some banquet hall deserted,
Whose lights are fled, whose garlands dead,
And all but him departed."

But in this presence the lines of history need not be invoked to illustrate the declaration I make, that in him patriotism is a passion and fidelity to the doctrine of strict constitutional construction and its corollary of equal rights is a religion, and that to him human glory unhallowed and unsanctioned by consciousness of duty done, would be a coronation of thorns. His election to-day will awaken emotions of approval and exultation in the hearts of men of the triumphant faith wherever the rivers babble of freedom and the mountains look eloquent of independence and hope. And, sir, I am but an imperfect medium of utterance for a sentiment that thrills my constituency, that fills the glad land between these oceans, in seconding the nomination of the citizen of Navarro, of the State, yea, of the Union; the pride of Texans, to whose posterity the record of his useful life will be a heritage of glory—the

candidate of all the Democrats of Texas—Hon. Roger Quarles Mills.

Senator Jester seconded the nomination of Mills as follows:

Mr. President and Fellow Senators: History teems with records of revolutions that have caused the rise and fall of empires as well as political parties, but the appeal to arms of half a century ago has given away to the sovereignty of the ballot, and it can be truly said that "peace has her victories, no less renowned than war," for to-day we rejoice that the people, by the latter means, have placed the control of the government of the United States in the keeping of the political party that was born with it and whose principles are a part of the Constitution of this great Nation.

For nearly a third of a century the Republican party, with its protection policy and class legislation, has been enriching the few at the expense of the many, while the Democratic party has continued to battle for the emancipation of the people.

Every great issue has brought into prominence able and gallant leaders who have dared to stand up for the right. Like the plumed knights of old, the great apostles of tariff reform raised their shibboleth, no matter what other issues prevailed, and victory has finally perched upon their banners.

Twenty years ago a memorable State Democratic convention assembled in the city of Corsicana, then a small village. Delegates came from far and near, by rail, in wagons, buggies and on horseback. The villagers were unable to entertain so vast a body, and many staked their horses and camped at night. This convention was composed of Texas' greatest and purest statesmen, among whom were Governors Lubbock, Throckmorton, Hubbard, Sam Bell Maxey, Judge McClain, Governor Hogg, who had scarcely arrived at his majority, and many others.

Hon. John H. Reagan, who was at that time a disfranchised citizen of the United States on account of the position he had occupied in the Confederate cabinet, was called upon to preside over that grand body.

These patriots had assembled to counsel together for the twofold purpose of redeeming Texas from Republican misrule and to nominate two candidates for Congress from the State at large. One of the standard bearers selected for the latter position was comparatively unknown in politics, but he had already received his

baptismal fire in war in defense of his country, and his initiation into statesmanship during the trying years of reconstruction has worthily entitled him to the sobriquet of the "Lion of the Tribe of Judah." Since that memorable convention, his acts have become a part of the history of the Nation, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the snow-capped Sierras to the sunny shores of the gulf, he is known and honored as the great champion of tariff reform.

This is the patriot and statesman we are met here to-day to honor with the highest gift the Lone Star State can bestow. Texas has many able and worthy sons that would truly reflect honor and credit upon her in the United States Senate, but the State and Nation has already made the nomination, and it only remains for us as representatives of this great State to reflect the will of the people by electing to that high office my neighbor and friend from childhood, Roger Q. Mills. Mr. President, I heartily second the nomination.

Senator Atlee seconded the nomination of Mills as follows:

Mr. President: I shall have but few words to say. One of the most important charges given me by my constituents was to vote for Roger Q. Mills for United States Senator. No part of my duty in this Senate can I perform more willingly, or with greater pleasure. He is the choice of the people of my district, and in voicing their sentiments it is but giving emphasis to my own personal choice. I take great pleasure, then, in seconding his nomination. It has been argued in Texas and out of Texas, that the greatest curse to our State was in her large Democratic majority. If this be true, then we may congratulate ourselves on the fact revealed by an analysis of the vote for Governor and by the position of one member of this body, the honorable Senator from Hays (Mr. Hutchison), that there is within our State an organized political party whose principles antagonize the fundamental doctrines of our great Democratic party. A further analysis of the vote discloses also the existence of a faction in our own ranks. Whether we are to be congratulated on this condition is a question as yet undetermined. For my part I want to see all bitterness allayed, all dissensions cease and the Democratic party of Texas again united.

To accomplish this no man in Texas can do more than Roger Q. Mills. He

stands pre-eminent. His whole life has been devoted to the people. His character and his work are the property of Texas and of the whole country. His place in the administration and the affections of the people has not been attained by rapid and sudden flight. Slowly and steadily he has advanced, by a lifetime study of their wants and an untiring devotion to their interests, until he finds himself enshrined in the hearts of his countrymen. The factions of the Democratic party do him equal honor. He stands above party faction, and continues the battle for the triumph of the true principles of the Democratic party. We honor him to-day, not because he is the only man who could with ability and becoming dignity represent us in the United States Senate, but because of his merit, his courage, his ability, and because the people of Texas, from Red River to the Rio Grande, demand his election.

Senator Kearby seconded the nomination of Mills as follows:

Mr. President and Fellow Senators: I do not rise to make a speech, but I would feel a remiss of duty to my constituents, as well as to my own feelings, were I to remain silent. I therefore in behalf of the organized and unterrified Democracy of the Seventh Senatorial district of Texas, take pleasure in seconding the nomination of the Hon. Roger Q. Mills. With such men as Honest Buck Kilgore in the House to defeat fraudulent jobs, Roger Q. Mills to fight the robber tariff, and Grover Cleveland to turn the rascals out, we will be secure in our person and property, and a vouch safe for a speedy return to good old Democratic principles. I second the nomination.

Senator Pressler seconded the nomination of Mills.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Senate: Like the Senator from Van Zandt, I do not address you for the purpose of delivering a speech or making an oration, but in the discharge of a duty due the united Democracy of Twenty-sixth senatorial district I claim your attention briefly for the purpose of seconding the nomination of Roger Q. Mills. If I had designed to make a speech I would feel that I labored under a disadvantage, and was unfortunate in having to follow the eloquent Senator from Montgomery.

Years ago, Mr. President, I was impressed with the remark of a great historical writer that "Napoleon succeeded Charlemagne." Of course the

succession meant was that of great conquerors and empire builders, and not that of the ordinary rulers of the French. Speaking to-day of Texans who have achieved national reputations in the public service in the domain of civil affairs and of statesmanship, I might say that R. Q. Mills succeeds Sam Houston, in that the fame of these two men is coextensive with the boundaries of the Republic and their names are household words in every home in the Union. Since the war the South has produced but two men who could go forth as our representatives to our late enemies north of Mason and Dixon's line and be everywhere graciously and with honor received; one of these was the eloquent and lamented Henry W. Grady, the foremost orator on the American continent, whose great eloquence and love for all humanity made his presence felt and welcomed wherever he went, bearing as he did the olive branch of peace and reconciliation; the other our own Roger Q. Mills, the great tariff reformer, whose message to the people throughout the Union is a plea for reduced taxes and lighter burdens.

The position of Texas in the American Union, historically considered, is a proud one. Not one acre of her broad domain was carved from the territory of the Union, but with the homes of her people, captured and possessed as the spoils of battle, wrested from her enemies, she came a free and independent Nation, voluntarily into the union of American States. It is therefore proper and eminently fitting that only men of the highest character, of the broadest statesmanship and of the most commanding talents should bear her commission to the Senate of the United States. I therefore beg leave to discharge my duty in the election of a United States Senator from Texas by seconding the nomination of and voting for that patriot, statesman and gentleman, Roger Q. Mills.

The Chair declared nominations closed and the vote was taken and resulted as follows:

Those voting for Hon. R. Q. Mills were Agnew, Atlee, Baldwin, Bowser, Browning, Cranford, Crowley, Dean, Dickson, Douglass, Goss, Greer, Imboden, Jester, Kearby, Lawhon, Lewis, McComb, McKinney, Pressler, Shelburne, Simpson, Smith, Steele, Swayne, Tips, Whitaker, Woods and Yoakum.

Senator Hutchison voted for Hon. T. L. Nugent.

On motion of Senator Jester, Senate adjourned till to-morrow morning 10 o'clock.

FOURTEENTH DAY.

SENATE CHAMBER,
AUSTIN, TEXAS, Jan. 25, 1893.

Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

Lieutenant-Governor Crane in the chair.

Roll called.

Quorum present, the following Senators answering to their names:

Agnew,	Kearby,
Atlee,	Lawhon,
Baldwin,	Lewis,
Bowser,	McComb,
Browning,	McKinney,
Cranford,	Pressler,
Crowley,	Shelburne,
Dean,	Simpson,
Dickson,	Smith,
Douglass,	Steele,
Goss,	Swayne,
Greer,	Tips,
Hutchinson,	Whitaker,
Imboden,	Woods,
Jester,	Yoakum.

Prayer by the chaplain, Dr. Briggs.

Pending the reading of the journal,

On motion of Senator Douglass, the reading of the same was suspended.

The following telegram was read:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan, 24, 1893.

To the President of the Senate, Austin, Texas:

Permit me through you to express to the Legislature and people of Texas my sincere thanks for the distinguished honor this day conferred upon me, and to assure you and them that I accept with grateful heart, and promise that I will faithfully discharge the duties which the trust imposes upon me, and labor earnestly to secure the rights and promote the welfare of the people of Texas and of the whole country. R. Q. MILLS.

On motion of Senator Shelburne, the Journal of yesterday was corrected so as to show that in his substitute for the amendment and the amendment to the amendment the words "do personal" were stricken out and the words "kill or to do serious" be inserted in lieu thereof.

On motion of Senator Dickson, Senator Boren was excused on account of sickness.

On motion of Senator Atlee, the

Journal of yesterday was corrected so that same would show that Senate bill No. 27 was read third time after constitutional rules were suspended, instead of before, as shown by the Journal.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
AUSTIN, TEXAS, Jan. 24, 1893.

Hon. M. M. Crane, President of the Senate:

Your Judiciary Committee No. 1, to whom was referred

House bill No. 3, entitled "An act to amend article 2235, chapter 3 of the Revised Civil Statutes of the State of Texas, relating to depositions,"

Have had the same under consideration, and instruct me to report it back to the Senate with the recommendation that it *do pass*.

CRANFORD, Chairman.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

By Senator Swayne:

"A bill to establish and maintain a Women's Industrial Home for Fallen Women."

Read first time and referred to Committee on State Affairs.

By Senator McKinney:

A bill to be entitled "An act to amend article 758, chapter 8, title 8 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of the State of Texas, providing for taking the depositions of witnesses for the defendant when such witness resides out of the county where the prosecution is pending."

Read first time and referred to Judiciary Committee No. 2.

By Senator Swayne:

"A bill to amend subdivisions 24 and 28, section 1, article 566, chapter 101, authorizing grain elevators to sell and purchase grain and loan money thereon."

Read first time and referred to Judiciary Committee No. 1.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS.

By Senator Steele:

Resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring, That the committee heretofore appointed to visit the University and its branches, also visit the medical branch at Galveston; also the committee appointed to visit the Terrell Lunatic Asylum also visit the Orphans' Home at Corsicana.

Adopted.

JOINT RESOLUTION.

By Senator Douglass:

Joint resolution to amend subdivision second of section 1, of article 9, of the Constitution of the State of Texas.